

SIGNIFICANCE OF POSITIVE URINE DIPSTICK IN ASYMPTOMATIC PATIENTS WITH ADVANCE PROLAPSE

Hypothesis / aims of study

Patients wearing pessary devices are routinely screened for urinary tract infection using urine dipstick. Positive dipsticks (i.e. WBC, RBC, Leukocyte. Esterase, Nitrites,) are sent for confirmatory urine culture before initiation of therapy. We investigated the need to perform a urine dip on asymptomatic patients with prolapse wearing pessaries.

Study design, materials and methods

Retrospective chart review of 50 consecutive patients with advance prolapse, stage 3 and 4, and using a pessary device. The inclusion criteria were: all asymptomatic patients with positive urine dipstick, advance prolapse, and using a pessary device. Patients were excluded if they were symptomatic (urgency, frequency, dysuria, CVA tenderness, fever or chills).

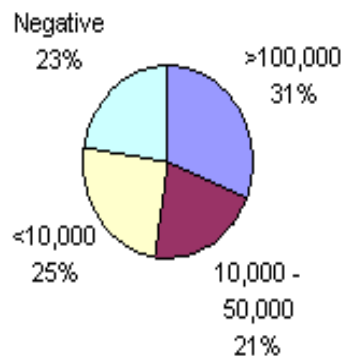
Results

48 patients were included in the study. 15 patients (31.25%) had urinary C&S of >100,000, 10 (20.83%) had C&S of 10,000 – 50,000, 12 (25%) with C&S <10,000, and 11 (22.92%) had no growth.

Interpretation of results

n = 48

Urine Culture	# Of Patients	%
>100,000	15	31.25
10,000 - 50,000	10	20.83
<10,000	12	25
Negative	11	22.92



Organism Type (>100,000)	n=15	
Organism	n	%
E.coli	9	60%
Klebsiella	2	13.3%
GBS	2	13.3%
Staph.	2	13.3%

Concluding message

We found that 31% of asymptomatic patients with positive urine dipstick, had a positive culture of >100,000 organisms and 21% of the asymptomatic patients had positive bacteruria growth of 10,000 – 50,000, a total of 25 patients (52% of all patients). Taking into consideration the advanced age and co-morbidities of these patients, a urine dipstick and confirmatory urine culture may be recommended.

Specify source of funding or grant	N/A
Is this a clinical trial?	No
What were the subjects in the study?	NONE